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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/815,733	04/02/2004	Fang Cheng Sun	BHT-3244-42	1545
7590 02/14/2007 TROXELL LAW OFFICE PLLC SUITE 1404 5205 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041			EXAMINER THOMAS, MIA M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2609	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/14/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/815,733	Applicant(s) SUN, FANG CHENG	
	Examiner Mia M. Thomas	Art Unit 2609	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>see attached</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Abstract

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Please make reference to the following portion of the applicant's abstract; " By plugging a business card into the business card entrance, the text information...", at line 9. It is suggested that the sentence read, "When plugging a business card into the business card entrance, the text information..."

Disclosure

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

Description of Related Art:

At paragraph [0004], "The following problem is that it is hard to manage the business cards when receiving too many of them."

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At paragraph [0006], "Due to ~~the~~ this reason, an image retrieval and memory-accessing business card scanning device is proposed in the present invention."

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments:

At paragraph [0014], "The data ~~are~~ is stored ~~into~~ on a memory card in the memory card which is inserted in the memory card expansion slot **25**."

At paragraph [0018], "The data ~~in~~ on the memory card is transferred to a computer by connecting cord **26** and users can edit the data conveniently."

At paragraph [0018], " , ...the text information on the business card will be scanned and transformed ~~in to~~ into image data."

At paragraph [0020], "The data ~~are~~ is stored ~~into~~ on a memory card in the memory card expansion slot **35**."

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

Claim Objections - 37 CFR 1.75(a)

3. The following is a quotation of 37 CFR 1.75(a):

The specification must conclude with a claim particularly failing to pointing out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention or discovery.

Claims 1 and 3 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(a), as failing to conform to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which application regards as his invention or discovery.

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:

At line 8, " a ~~proecess~~ processing unit dealing with a plurality of pictures taken by the image retrieval unit."

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At line 7, "... an image retrieval button set in one side of the housing being used as a switch for starting the image retrieval process."

At line 18, "...is scanned and transformed into image data, and the data is stored ~~in~~on the memory card, while by pressing the retrieval button, pictures of people are taken in combination with the scanning of the data from the business cards.

Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities:

At line 2, "... to display the text images and pictures stored ~~in~~ on the memory card."

Claim Objections - 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1)

4. The following is a quotation of 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1):

The claim or claims must conform to the invention as set forth in the remainder of the specification and the terms and phrases used in the claims must find clear support or antecedent basis in the description so that the meaning of the terms in the claims may be ascertainable by reference to the description.

Regarding claim 4, the "screen is a light-emitting diode (LED) screen or a liquid crystal display (LCD) screen". The screen as described in the claims is not supported by the applicant's specification. Appropriate action is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Russell (US 6978939 B2) and Chang (US 7123742 B2).

Regarding Claim 1, an image retrieval and memory-accessing business card scanning device, comprising: ("The portable imaging device includes a casing having a business card receptacle configured to receive a business card therein." at column 1, line 61, figures 1 and 4), a housing with an accommodating space, a business card entrance and a business card exit set in the housing and communicating with the accommodating space; ("The scanner portion, figure 4(a), numeral 330, is housed within the casing and configured to extract personal information from the business card received in the business card receptacle.", at paragraph 1, line 64, figure 1 numeral 120), an image retrieval unit set in one side of the device; ("The digital camera portion is coupled to the casing and is configured to digitally capture a picture image.", at column 1, line 68,) a processing unit dealing with a plurality of pictures taken by the image retrieval unit; ("The scanner portion and the digital camera portion are operatively coupled to memory storage.", at column 2, line 2, figure 4, numeral 160) a scanning unit set in the accommodating space to scan text on a business card; ("The scanner portion provides a business card

receptacle, in which a business card can be scanned to provide a scanned image.”, at column 3, line 9, figure 4, numeral 130) and an image retrieval button set in one side of the housing being used as a switch for starting the image retrieval process; (“The portable imaging device can be activated by depressing an activation switch 122, which is shown to be located on the top side 104 of the casing, but can be located at any suitable portion of the casing.”, at column 3, line 53, figure 4, numeral 122) wherein by plugging a business card into the business card entrance, the text is scanned and transformed into image data, (“...take the business contact’s business card and scan the card in the device.”, at column 3, line 21) and the data is stored in the memory card, while by pressing the button, pictures of people are taken for combination with the business cards (“The user can also take the business contact’s picture image. Each of the scanned images of the card and the picture can be viewable on the display of the PDA 170 and then maintained together in the PDA 170.” at column 3, line 22, figure 4 (a), numeral 140 and 154).

Russell does not expressly teach a memory expansion slot set in one side of the housing, a memory card being set in the memory expansion slot to store a plurality of pictures and text information. Chang teaches a portable device such as a PDA having a memory expansion slot set in one side of the housing, a memory card being set in the memory expansion slot to store a plurality of pictures and text information; (“ the term handheld refers to a device...such as

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a personal digital assistant (PDA)” which contains “an external memory slot 1206.” column 20, line 15.)

Regarding Claim 2, wherein the memory card is one of a CFC (compact flash card), a MS (memory stick), a MMC (multimedia card) a SDC (secure digital card) and a SMC (smart media card), Chang teaches a memory card, MS (memory stick), (“alternatively, external storage memory devices such as memory sticks can be loaded to the activator by simply inserting the stick into memory slot 1206, and removing it when done.” at column 20, line 40).

It would have been obvious at the time that the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the image retrieval and memory accessing business card scanning device of Russell (e.g. figure 1 and figure 4), and add the memory expansion slot and memory card taught by Chang (column 20, line 15) because a memory card such as a memory stick is readily used in modern technology to transmit image data. It is also useful to store that image data to the processing unit of the scanning device for compressed storage and compact transmittals.

Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Russell (US 6978939 B2) in combination with Chang (US 7123742 B2) as described above, and further in combination with Zipf (US 5604640). Russell and Chang in combination teach the elements of claims 1 and 2 as described above. The Russell and Chang combination does not expressly teach

“the screen set in the top of the housing to display the text images and pictures stored on the memory card”, “the screen being an LED screen or an LCD screen”, nor “ the connecting cord being a USB connecting cord or an IEEE 1394 connecting cord”.

Zipf in the same field of endeavor of image retrieval and business card scanning, **regarding claim 3**, Zipf teaches an image retrieval and memory accessing business card scanning device, (“scanning system 108” at column 3, line 30 or figure 1 numeral 108) “a screen set in the top of housing to display the text images and pictures stored in the memory card,” (“Opening 103 provides a viewing port 112 to enable the user to directly perceive or view business card 111, to directly perceive or view an enlargement of business card 111, or to directly perceive or view a representation of an previously scanned card” at column 2, line 52); “a plurality of operation buttons set in the top of the housing for editing the text images and pictures stored in the memory card, (“the plurality of function keys or control keys 107 are located on hollow body 102 for easy access and use. The plurality of buttons allows the user to access a variety of controls, such as positioning the business card...” at column 2, line 37).

It would have been obvious at the time that the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the combination of Russell, to provide a image retrieval and memory accessing business card scanning device with the memory expansion slot and memory card taught by Chang further in

combination with Zipf who teaches a screen in the top of the housing to display the text images and pictures. The addition of the screen set in the top of the housing as well as the plurality of operation buttons as taught by Chang allows the user to ensure that the information that was recorded from the device scanner is accurate and allows the user to easily navigate through the business cards and pictures. It would have also been obvious to place a plurality of buttons at the top of the device housing as taught by Zipf to edit the image data from the business card scanner. It is important for the user to easily navigate the business card scanner to collect, sort and efficiently use the scanner.

Regarding claim 4, “wherein the screen is a light-emitting diode (LED) screen or a liquid crystal display (LCD) screen, (“Display 405 is made by any suitable method in the art, such as, but not limited to, liquid crystal display (LCD), vacuum field emission devices (FED), electroluminescent technology, and light emitting diode technology”, at column 5, line 42).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the combination of Russell and Chang and in further combination with Zipf who also teaches the use of an LED screen or an LCD screen for the business card scanner because “by selecting the appropriate display technology, the screen enables business card 111 to be seen as either a real image or a virtual image through the display screen,” at column 5, line 62.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Russell (US 6978939 B2) and Chang (US 7123742 B2) in combination with Zipf et al. (5604640) as applied in above and, further in combination with Hsu (6637663).

Regarding Claim 5, the Russell and Chang combination, in further combination with Zipf as applied in the rejections above does not teach expressly teach “the connecting cord as being one of a USB connecting cord or an IEEE 1394 bus connecting cord”. Hsu in the same field of endeavor of image retrieval and memory accessing business card scanning, teaches (“The important information of the documents and the business cards, or the image on the photos and the pictures, can be scanned and stored in the scanner apparatus”), “wherein the connecting cord is one of a USB connecting cord and an IEEE 1394 bus connecting cord,” (“The scanning apparatus also has an interface connector on the casing. Through the interface connector such a 1394 connector or USB connector, the digital data of captured image stored in the control processing unit can be transmitted...” at column 2, line 36).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the combination of Russell and Chang further modified by the teachings of Zipf to add further, in combination with Hsu, the “IEEE 1394 connecting cord or the USB connecting cord” to transmit digital image data that has been retrieved from the scanning device to analyze and

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compile the data received. Considering that the primary reference Russell expressly utilizes a Portable Digital Assistant (PDA) as the "small compact and portable device which can be useful in business type settings," at column 3, line 15), the connecting cord, either the IEEE 1394 or USB cord would have been easily used for storage and data transmittal of the data retrieved in business type settings.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mia M. Thomas whose telephone number is 571-270-1583. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Werner can be reached at 571-272-7401. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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MMT

Mia M. Thomas
Examiner
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BRIAN WERNER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER